

The Avalanche

PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MICHIGAN

WOLF PURSUES 3,000 ACTORS.

Thompson Army Faces Winter with No Work Because Plays Fail.
It is estimated that there are nearly 3,000 actors without work this season, a much larger number, according to the managers, than were left idle during the period of depression following the financial panic of 1893. Managers for the last few weeks have been chary of launching new productions, it is said. Their loss of confidence is no more due to financial conditions than to the growing distrust of established playwrights. Daniel Frohman said that he considered the outlook extremely serious, the lack of satisfactory plays, the sterility of playwrights, and the construction of too many theaters having brought about a dangerous condition of affairs in the theatrical world. The record for failures was established in September and October, and 80 per cent of the new serious plays were pathetic failures, he said. The authors of these plays comprise the most successful writers of their class. As the actors have suffered, so have the electricians, stage carpenters, scene shifters, wardrobe women, business managers, advance agents, press agents and other persons connected with the theatrical world.

WOMAN HELD IN BIG THEFT.

Mrs. McCracken and Her Three Children Accused in \$12,000 Case.
Mrs. Ruth McCracken, who lived in a fashionable residence on Connecticut avenue in Washington, and who it is alleged secured goods from Washington merchants amounting to \$12,000 by false pretenses and then disappeared, was arrested in Baltimore together with her two daughters and a son. A warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mrs. McCracken and her three children, charging grand larceny. The Washington police had been searching for the family for several days. Mrs. McCracken claimed to belong to one of the best families of Scotland, and gave her home address as Berwick-on-Tweed.

SCHOOL DAMAGED BY BOMBS.

Attempt to Wreck Institution Attributed to Insane Man.
Three dynamite bombs were placed in the Charles W. Henry public school, under construction in Germantown, a Philadelphia suburb, and exploded by means of long fuses. Great holes were torn in the corridor walls of the building. The outer walls also were damaged. One of the bombs was placed near the stairway at the front entrance, a second was placed in an electric switch box in the first floor corridor, and the third was laid on a window sill. The only theory the contractor and the police have for the placing of the bombs is that the attempt to wreck the building was made by either an insane man or a vandal.

Bonds to Bring Out Cash.

The government announced an issue of \$50,000,000 in Panama Canal bonds and of certificates of indebtedness to a total of \$100,000,000, it is needed, to end the money stringency. An special attempt will be made to secure the aid of small investors. President Roosevelt appeals to the people to do their share in clearing the situation.

Nebraska State Mansion Sold.

The executive mansion in Lincoln, Neb., has been sold for the delinquent taxes of 1899 and Gov. George L. Sheldon was notified that unless the taxes and costs were paid a tax deed would be issued according to law. The taxes amount to \$32,654, and the interest and costs to \$33,141.

Big Coke Plant Acquired.

The United States Steel Corporation, through the H. C. Frick Coke Company, has acquired a one-half interest, held by George I. Whitney, in the Hooper-Cummins coke plant. This is said to be the largest single transaction in coke properties for years.

Louisville Strike Is On.

Union men employed by the Louisville Street Railway Company went on strike for an increase in wages and the reinstatement of several discharged men. Few cars were run, and those were loaded with police. The strike has also suspended interurban service.

Kills Girl Who Refused Him.

Angered because of her refusal to marry him, A. Weneke, 21, shot and killed Emma Kurner, 17, in Philadelphia, while she was on her way to work. He was rejected by the girl and he brooded over the matter until he decided to slay her.

Shipbuilding Plant Shut Down.

As a result of the financial stringency, the Lorain, Ohio, yards of the American Shipbuilding Co. are practically closed. About 600 men have already been laid off at the Bay City yards.

Two Russian Gunboats Burned.

A fire of unknown origin at the Baltic shipbuilding yards in Russia destroyed two gunboats and damaged several other vessels.

Oklahoma Is Admitted.

Governor Haskell made a sharp attack on President Roosevelt in his inaugural address during the ceremonies marking the admission of Oklahoma.

Snaps Up Stock Bargains.

Thousands of small investors in New York are bringing out their hoarded cash and snapping up bargains which the low prices for stocks make possible.

Monroe D. Conway Dies.

Dr. Monroe D. Conway, the well-known American author and preacher, was found dead in bed in Paris of internal hemorrhage. The body was cremated at Pere Lachaise Cemetery in pursuance of wishes of relatives. Dr. Conway's death was entirely unexpected.

Law Breaking by Banks.

Attorney General Jackson of New York declares he has discovered evidence of law breaking in the management of two Brooklyn banks, which recently were closed to close.

Death Stops Plea of Guilt.

When about to depart for Sioux Falls, where he was to have entered a plea of guilty to the charge of illegal fencing of goods, George B. McPherson, a stockman of that city, died of the infirmities of old age.

Woman Slain by Lodgers Held.

Double Carter, 24 years old, was found dead in the basement of her rooming house in the French quarter of New Orleans. Four men rooming in the house are held by the police. Examination indicated that burglars had entered the house.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS.

Senator Beveridge to Introduce One and McCumber the Other.

As soon as Congress convenes it is understood that Senator Beveridge will introduce the first bill to carry into effect one of the recommendations President Roosevelt has made several times in his speeches and which he probably will repeat in his message—a measure for the taxing of inheritances.

Details of the Indiana Senator's bill have not been made public and may not be given out before the eve of the session. It is recognized that such a measure as this, which is bound to provoke criticism and constitutional argument, must be drawn with every precaution possible.

Senator P. J. McCumber of North Dakota, who has been in Washington for some time, and who has been in frequent consultation with Mr. Roosevelt, already has drawn a bill to carry out a second of the President's recommendations—a bill to provide for the incorporation, control and government, of associations organized to carry on business, enter into or become a part of interstate commerce.

This McCumber measure provides that an association for carrying on any interstate commerce business may be formed of any number of persons not fewer than three, and that such persons shall state in the articles of association the business it is intended to conduct, and shall submit the association's name to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for his approval. The principal place of business is to be given; the time it is intended to continue in business must be stated, and the directors' names and residences must be set forth, with the amount of capital stock of the association and the shares into which it is to be divided.

Once a year the business body licensed by the government to carry on interstate operations shall present a full statement showing "its gross and net earnings, all improvements or additions that have been made, the costs thereof, the value of its assets, how the moneys received by it have been expended and such other information concerning the conduct of its business as may be required." Provision is made for the annulment of a license, or, as it is called in the bill, "certificate," when the requirements of the law have not been met. The dissolution of a corporation, however, shall not abate any action which may have been taken against it. This McCumber bill is the first of its kind of which the public has knowledge.

A Court of Rehabilitation.

Roland D. Molnux, the well-known New Yorker who was acquitted of the charge of murder in the first degree after having occupied the death house at Sing Sing, has written for Charities and the Commons an article advocating a new kind of court, to be known as the court of rehabilitation. Mr. Molnux asserts that a human being, whatever his crime, should be sentenced to a definite term in prison. He points out that he spent \$1,000,000,000 a year in a fruitless and farcical contest with crime, or twice as much as we spend on our works of religion, charity and education. He contends that this is due solely to the fact that we sentence criminals to a definite punishment. Such imprisonment, he argues, is worse than useless and itself a crime for the criminal in almost every case is released a more dangerous man than before his incarceration. It is admitted that the criminal law aims to benefit society. Mr. Molnux declares that it fails in this. He adds that it should aim to benefit the criminal, and in this it could succeed.

His first proposition, then, is this: That a criminal court should determine not only the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but also if guilty, whether of murder, or of disorderly conduct, or of any other crime, and then, on the basis of an unvarying sentence should be banishment from society. He should be compelled to remain apart from his fellow men forever, or until restored to citizenship by a court of rehabilitation. He argues that since it required a judge and jury to deprive a man of liberty, only by a judge and jury should he be restored.

Financial Confidence Restored.

Developments in the financial situation throughout the country continued favorable, and the bankers in many of the larger cities followed the example of New York in issuing loan certificates, while savings banks enforced the notice rule of calling time for withdrawals. President Roosevelt, in a letter to Secretary Cortelyou, congratulated the latter on the way he had handled the crisis, and declared that the panic was caused by dishonest dealing. The President said that no one could question the underlying soundness of the business structure. Andrew Carnegie, returning from Europe, said it was only a device to serve intrigue to attribute the trouble to the Roosevelt policy. Action was taken at New York to admit the trust companies into the clearing house.

Gem Colors Under Radium.

Cable dispatches from Paris say that progress in changing the colors of gems by the application of radium rays. For instance, it is said that blue corundum or sapphires are changed into emerald green, thus increasing the value of the gems.

All Around the Globe.

Of persons stricken with insanity about one-third recover.

The fan exports of China amount to \$11,000,000 a year.

The Emperor of Japan has thirty physicians and sixty priests.

Helen Varick Roswell has been selected to start a string of women's clubs on the Isthmus of Panama.

Cape Colony is developing into a wine country. It has 20,000 acres of vineyards and 60,000,000 vines.

Abolition of the canteen at soldiers' homes is said to be a great mistake by J. M. Hays, Wisconsin member of national board of managers.

In Belgium girls are expected to give five weeks out of each school year to learning housework. The girls are required to know not only how to cook a dinner, but to clean up and care for a kitchen, do marketing, wash and iron.

The ancient city of Lyons, the third city in France, with a population of 500,000, vies with Milan in importance in the world's silk industry. No fewer than 40,000 people—men, women and children—are employed in the factories.

WOMEN CONNECTED WITH THE WALSH TRIAL IN CHICAGO.



EMERGENCY CHECKS ARE AUTHORIZED BY BANKS.

Clearing House Decides Issuance of Scrip Will Help Local Financial Situation.

At a meeting of the Chicago Clearing House Association, which was attended by representatives of the nineteen member banks, it was decided, upon recommendation of the Clearing House committee, to issue checks of small denominations, to be used as a medium of exchange in lieu of currency until such time as local banks shall see fit to resume specie payments. The new checks will be in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10, and will be issued by the Chicago Clearing House Association in payment of clearing house certificates of large denominations, which have been previously issued to the banks.

It was decided, for the convenience of handling them, that the checks will be drawn on only four member banks of the association. These banks are the First National, the Corn Exchange National, the Continental National and the Commercial National. When any bank in the Clearing House Association desires a supply of the checks it must present to the manager of that organization clearing house certificates of the larger denominations for the amount of small checks it applies for. The checks of small denominations, which are guaranteed by the clearing house, will then be drawn, based on one of the banks designated, in payment of the clearing house certificates to the association, and the checks will be made payable to the bank which applied for them, or bearer, and will therefore, be transferable from one holder to another without indorsement.

Banks receiving the checks will pay them out to customers for pay roll purposes and they will pass into the hands of employees, from them into the hands of merchants and others, and from the latter back into the banks, which will accept them as deposits.

The United States mint in Philadelphia Tuesday delivered \$1,000,000 in gold double eagles to the subtreasury there. It is stated that within the next three months the mint will coin \$62,000,000 in double eagles. This enormous amount of gold will be distributed among the subtreasuries and will be employed to relieve the money stringency.

The movement of gold from the vaults of European banks to the United States, which has been in progress for several weeks, in which the unprecedented total of nearly \$60,000,000 has been engaged abroad for import, still continues.

French Replies to Pope.

In his reply to Pope Pius X, for which he has been virtually excommunicated by the head of the church, Father Tyrrell, the English Jesuit, refuses to accept the implications of the Pope's document that he, as a Modernist, places himself outside the pale of the church. In several terms he arraigns the document for identifying true Catholicism with a "science theory and psychology that are as strange as astrology to the modern mind, and are practically unknown outside seminary walls, save to the historian of philosophy." He says the encyclical is an argument "falls dead for every one who regards its science theory as obsolete; for all who believe that truth has not been ascertained for centuries in theological seminaries, but has been steadily streaming on with ever-increasing force and volume in the channels which liberty has opened to its progress. He characterizes the document as "a clear and final demonstration of the futility of pouring new wine into old bottles; of the attempt to gather the experiences of the twentieth century under the categories of the thirteenth; of 'coming to terms' with an age that is dead and buried—in a word, of coquetting with the impossible."

Hotel Guests Hunt Tests.

Already the plan of the fashionable Bellevue-Stratford hotel, at Philadelphia, to entertain an outdoor camp on its left wing has proved a success. Several wealthy travelers have taken up quarters in this curious combination of city and country conditions. The camp consists of thirty-two tents.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

From Maine and Missouri come complaints of low wages paid to teachers in the public schools. A committee of the Maine Teachers' Association has investigated conditions in that State, and reports that the average monthly salary of men teachers is \$11.61 below the average for the nation, and \$21.27 below the average for New England. For women teachers the average monthly salary is \$12.01 lower than that for the entire country, and \$11.90 below the New England average. The majority of women teachers in the State work for from six to nine dollars a week. About one-eighth are paid more than ten dollars. Over 2,000 elementary and high school teachers board at home, and this explains how it is possible for many teachers to sustain themselves on their small salaries. Maine has good teachers, and 1,570 of them have taken partial or complete normal training courses. The committee finds that 6,530 women working in the Maine cotton mills get an average weekly wage of \$5.80, while the average pay of women school teachers is \$6.00 a week. The average weekly pay of men in the cotton mills is \$8.01, according to this report, and the men teachers receive \$9.18. The committee says that the only other occupation in Maine for which figures are available is that included in the woolen industry, where the annual wages run from \$327 to \$390. The average pay of school teachers, including principals and superintendents, is \$421.

Japan is to have a unique revenge for any real or fancied slight it may have received at the hands of American school authorities if President Otto C. Schneider of the Chicago school board has his way. President Schneider wants to adopt the Japanese imperial receipt on education as the standard of ethical and moral teaching in the Chicago public schools.

The receipt, which is a sort of educational creed, was issued some thirty years ago by the Emperor of Japan and has been used since that time as a formula for ethical teaching in the Japanese schools. In part it reads: "Be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore, advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the constitution and preserve the laws; should emergency arise, offer your services unflinchingly to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our imperial throne, coeval with heaven and earth."

In an address before the National Educational Association at Los Angeles recently, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California criticized the prevailing custom of prescribing a college education for all mental life and condemning when the nation failed to cure. He said the public school must be made and kept the school for all, without recognition of classes or conditions, and that it must shape its work and plan so as to close no door, but rather open the freest opportunity for the best achievement and the highest advance. He thought, however, that the present rigid system of the grades, whose chief excuse has been economic necessity, must yield to permit the more rapid advance of gifted and diligent pupils, and that it should be borne in mind that the school exists for the child and not for the grade.

President Schneider of the Chicago School Board is advocating the Japanese imperial receipt on education as the standard of ethical and moral teaching in the Chicago public schools. A copy of this receipt, which recently has been translated, shows it to be a sort of educational creed, issued some thirty years ago by the Emperor of Japan. It includes such injunctions as devotion to parents and family, modesty, moderation, benevolence, pursuit of learning, cultivation of arts, advancement of the public good, respect for law and loyalty to the State.

Suppl. Maxwell of New York Has Urged Principals to Give the Group System of Teaching and Grading a Trial.

Already the plan of the fashionable Bellevue-Stratford hotel, at Philadelphia, to entertain an outdoor camp on its left wing has proved a success. Several wealthy travelers have taken up quarters in this curious combination of city and country conditions. The camp consists of thirty-two tents.

WALSH TRIAL OPENS.

Chicago Millionaire Charged with Defalcation of a Large Sum.

John B. Walsh, the Chicago railroad magnate and millionaire, intimate friend of Senators, Congressmen and kings of finance, faced the federal court Tuesday to answer charges of defalcation of \$15,000,000. Because of former associations with the banker, Judge Landis, of Standard Oil fame, refused to hear the case, and Judge Anderson of Indianapolis presided in his stead. Walsh has an array of counsel, whose fees are said to aggregate \$250,000. John S. Miller, "the \$100,000 Standard Oil lawyer," Attorney Hynes and other legal stars are among them.

Among the witnesses ordered to appear for the government are the directors and officers of the defunct Chicago National Bank, Home Savings Bank and Equitable Trust Company, three institutions wrecked by Walsh methods; National Bank Examiner Moxey, Etta McLean, the federal attorney's former stenographer, who was arrested for the theft of papers from his office, and the "dummy" signers of notes. Miss McLean was released later.

Walsh is under two indictments of more than 150 counts for the alleged looting of the banks. The funds were used in 1905, it is charged, for building his railroads in southern Indiana. Walsh began business life as a newsboy. Walsh was considered the financial king of Chicago.

COST OF THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Comparison Shows at Least 40 Per Cent Advance in Ten Years.

Thanksgiving is a heritage from our Puritan forefathers, and those Americans who are true to their traditions always do their best, of course. But this year the American father will find himself against a proposition which differs a little from that of his progenitors who provided the feast of thankfulness for the hungry youngsters of a century or two ago. Then the head of the household would shoulder his rifle and go out to knock over a couple of wild turkeys while his good wife was busy getting out from the cellar the vegetables and fruits to complete the feast. Nowadays father will have to hand out an unusual sum if the good wife is to feed everybody turkey with cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie, and other Thanksgiving fixings which have come to be necessary to the celebration of the day. It costs much more now to feed a family than it did at Thanksgiving time ten years ago. Here are the figures for 1907 and 1917:

	1907.	1917.
Turkeys, per pound.....	\$.25	\$.18
Chickens, per pound.....	20	15
Geese, per pound.....	15	11
Ducks, per pound.....	20	15
Cranberries, quart.....	12 1/2	07
Sweet potatoes, per pound.....	05	05
Butter, per pound.....	35	23
Celery, bunch.....	50	50
Pumpkins, each.....	20	15
Apples, peck.....	60	50
Eggs, dozen.....	20	20
Oysters, quart.....	40	25

Universalists Adopt Resolutions.

The Universalists at their general convention recently held in Philadelphia, placed themselves on record as favoring: All movements tending to universal peace; precaution by ministers in performing marriage ceremonies, and a uniform divorce law throughout the United States; better legislation and enforcement of child labor laws; enactment and rigid enforcement of such laws as will terminate intemperance. The convention opposed woman's suffrage and capital punishment.

Volcano Destroys Penks.

News reached Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 5 that a volcano eruption in September destroyed the new McCullough and Perry peaks, which had appeared in the Aleutian Islands. The news was brought by the officers of a United States revenue cutter, which had left the islands about three weeks before.

Dark Spell in Pittsburgh.

Within the period of five minutes Pittsburgh was plunged into semi-darkness from bright morning sunlight shortly after 8 o'clock Wednesday, due to the over-spreading of a heavy cloud laden with particles of dust.

\$150,000,000 CURE FOR MONEY ILLS.

President Approves Sale of Canal Bonds and Government Notes to Swell Currency.

CALL FOR BIDS IS ISSUED.

Small Denominations Adopted So General Public Can Buy; Financiers Eager for Entire Lot.

President Roosevelt has taken bold measures to end the financial stringency from which the country is suffering. He has directed Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou to issue \$50,000,000 worth of Panama canal bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and \$100,000,000 of 3 per cent interest bearing government notes.

Of this immense sum \$50,000,000 is to be deposited in the south and west to facilitate the moving of the crops. So far as the resources and the demand for the products of the country are concerned, there has never been the slightest doubt that they are as great, if not greater, than they ever have been. But there has not been sufficient currency to meet the situation.

From all sections have come calls for currency, and these became so insistent that the President concluded that it was desirable for him to take further action.

Following the cabinet meeting on Friday, he discussed the situation with Secretaries Root and Cortelyou and Postmaster General Meyer.

Mr. Cortelyou had just returned from New York, where he had received appeals from bankers in that city. Friday night another conference occurred. Two councils were held Saturday, and the final conference took place at 9 o'clock Sunday evening, when the President approved the circulars prepared by the Treasury Department calling for bids for the bonds and certificates.

President's Seal of Approval.

The plan adopted was submitted by Secretary Cortelyou and was approved by the President in the following letter:

The White House, Washington, D. C.
My Dear Mr. Cortelyou: I have considered your proposal. I approve the issue of the \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds, which will be immediately available as the basis for additional currency. I also approve the issue of \$100,000,000 of 3 per cent interest bearing government notes, the proceeds of the sale of which can be at once deposited by you where the greatest need exists, and especially in the West and South, where the crops have to be moved.

I have assurance that the leaders of Congress are considering a currency bill which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation, and which I believe will be passed at an early date after Congress convenes, two weeks hence.

Country's Prosperity Unequalled.

What is most needed just at present is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks.

There is no particle of risk involved in putting business into an actual course, and the people can help themselves, and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding.

The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country to-day than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample; \$55,000,000 in gold has been imported and the government has deposited another \$60,000,000.

These are facts, and I appeal to the public to co-operate with us in restoring normal business conditions. The government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound; and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of our abounding prosperity.

No Analogy with '93 Conditions.

There is no analogy at all with the way things were in 1893. On Nov. 30 of that year there was in the treasury but \$101,000,000 in gold. On Nov. 14 of this year there was in the treasury \$504,000,000 of gold. Ten years ago the circulation of the capita was \$22.23. It is now \$33.23. The steps that you now take, the ability of the government to back them up, and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved herein gives the fullest guarantee of the sound condition of our people and the sound condition of our treasury.

All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion, and the whole difficulty disappears; and this end will be achieved at once if each man will act as he normally does act, and as the real conditions of the country's business fully warrant his now acting.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the treasury.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Fifty anarchists were arrested at Rome when a celebration in memory of the Chicago anarchists, executed in 1887, was attempted.

The Standard Oil Company at Pittsburg announced that Somerset crude oil is now quoted at \$1, a cut of 10 cents having been made.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Charlotte Phillips was freed from the charge of killing her husband, a wealthy coal operator, who was found dead in his home Sept. 2.

Fire wiped out almost the entire business section of Collins, Miss. The water supply was cut off, as the machinery was undergoing repairs. Loss \$100,000.

Former Gov. James H. Campbell of Ohio announced his candidacy to succeed Senator Foraker. He is a Democrat and will control the Legislature.

Before the New York conference on charitable and correctional affairs, President Daniel B. Murphy emphatically protested against the negative policy of the State of New York in dealing with the prevention and cure of consumption. This year only \$1,000 was appropriated for that purpose.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Steady improvement appears in financial conditions, further gold importations, increasing note circulation and larger use of checks in place of specie making it easier to view the outlook with confidence. The pressure for currency is gradually finding relief, and with the liquidation and readjustments in process a return to normal conditions is closer at hand. Pay roll needs are now more easily provided for, and the new medium of exchange conserves moneys at the banks and is readily accepted in ordinary transactions.

Savings banks depositors have virtually ceased giving withdrawal notices, and there is more activity in New York exchange. Foreign buying of products is yet in excess of a year ago, and a continuation of this favorable factor seems likely and will provide the means for additional purchases of gold abroad to strengthen local bank resources.

Mercantile collections are no worse than expected, and, while there are more calls for extensions, the record of failures makes a better exhibit than for both last week and a year ago.

Distributive trade is favored by reasonable weather, and advances as to both local and interior activity in the necessary remains satisfactory. It is fortunate that stocks of fall and winter goods are not excessive. Most buyers bought conservatively in advance, and those now in the market limit selections to ascertain needs. Dealings in the principal jobbing branches thus far this year make new high records, and the present curtailed buying is not regarded as more than temporary. The movement of holiday goods shows satisfactory proportions.

Receipts of raw materials for factory consumption fall below those at this time last year, an indication that there is no unhealthy pressure upon forwarders, and the prices for finished products have undergone no special change. More closing down of plants for repairs and reduction in hands and working hours appear to be mainly for the purpose of bridging over the difficulty in obtaining funds.

The lack of currency throughout the agricultural sections accounts for decreased marketings of crops, but it is also evident that there are large withholdings for higher prices.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 23, against 37 last week and 31 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 7, against 10 last week and 11 in 1906.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Trade as a whole is quieter and industrial operations are being curtailed in accord with the readjustment process forced by the prevailing monetary stringency and the spread of the acute currency scarcity to the country at large. Evidences of this are found in the restriction of wholesale buying for future delivery, in the confinement of jobbing trade to purely filling-in proportions, and in the curtailment of retail buying by the necessary employment of credit instruments. In manufacturing lines there is apparently a determination to fill orders only as they are received and an indisposition to accumulate stocks, the result here being a slowing down of operations pending the settlement of affairs upon a substantial basis. This industrial quieting is also in no small degree due to the fact that manufacturers unable or unwilling to ask their employees to take pay in credit instruments chose rather to reduce production to a point where operations can be conducted free from dispute as to the methods of payment employed.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$1.00 to \$3.55; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 58c; oats, standard, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; hay, timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$14.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 24c; potatoes, per bushel, 55c to 62c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$1.00 to \$2.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 47c to 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.60; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 58c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to good mixed

Popular

THANKSGIVING.

By Rev. H. F. Cope.

The Lord is good to all and His tender mercies are over all His works.—Psalm 145.

It makes more than a holiday to make people happy, more even than plenty of prosperity. The fields may yield bountifully, the barns be filled to overflowing, the ledgers show large profits, and all business bear the marks of stability and increase, and yet, even at the tables laden with bounties, grim poverty may sit, a grinning, unblinking guest, its gratitude be no there.

With gratitude a crust furnishes a feast, while without it plenty is but poverty. A man's wealth depends not on what he has in his name, but on what he appreciates, on the things that give him happiness. The thankful heart alone enters into complete possession. Gratitude is the art of appreciation. Days of thanksgiving convert our prosperity from a mere catalogue of goods received to the consciousness of infinite blessings possessed.

Does a man think to himself, my own energy and genius have enriched me, why should I render thanks to any? He is as a child who should think he gains his education unaided. None of us can live to himself. No amount of energy could create a single grain of wheat. Neither given the seed could any man wholly unaided get a living from the soil. We are all dependents and always debtors to untold multitudes of our fellows. It is a short-sighted review that forgets them in the day of praise.

So also all life is a matter of partnership with the infinite. To raise corn a man must enter into co-operation with the forces that work in the fields. He becomes a partner with God. Yielding to the laws of the universe, he enlists the aid of the unseen and unsearchable power that brings forth the swelling bud and the upspringing blade, that paints the bloom on the peach and waves the silk on the rustling corn.

A little thought turns our self-gratification to thanksgiving. We see a power other than our own, a hand mightier and a mind wiser working through all the seasons, with us and for us. By the good received we believe it is not the hand of blind fate; it is moved by a kindly heart; his tender mercies are over all His works. Thanksgiving is the opportunity to read a little more clearly in nature's infinite book of secrecy the wonderful story of the eternal goodness and bounty.

To some is given the harder task of rejoicing in affliction, the privilege of learning life's sweetest song in what is to many an unknown tongue, the rich language of sorrow. The song may come mingled with sob, and yet how strong in deepened sympathy. Life may have lost some of its possessions, but it has become richer in itself. Grateful for the clouds as well as for the clear blue in the end it appears that our fairest joys spring from our deepest disappointments.

There is always something to be happy over. Life depends on its outlook. Gratitude takes the place of gloom when you look for goodness and mercy. Life is full of sorrow to those who look on all things with suspicion; it is a sour affair to him who goes around sniffing at it. The thankful heart has a way of looking at a single tiny patch of blue in all the firmament of blackness until the blue and clear has overgrown all.

Gratitude for benefits received will lead to benefits shared. He who has most to owe much to him who has least. The grateful cannot be greedy. Our common interdependence means mutual obligation. The tender mercies of all our Father's works may well teach us to set kindness, mercy, helpfulness over all our works. No man finds a full thanksgiving until he creates thankfulness in all his fellows.

The best thanksgiving is that which lasts longest and frequently says least; it abides in the heart that shows its appreciation of the good things of life by passing them on. He gets most out of life who finds in it most things to make him glad that he lives, most chances to share his joy and to cause happy laughter to echo about him, who helps men to rejoice in the goodness and kindness of the infinite love for us all.

THE PURITAN SPIRIT.

By Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.

Text—"One generation shall praise thy works to another, and shall declare thy mighty acts."—Psalm cxlv: 1.

The Puritan spirit survived the early colonial times, always seeking not to decorate life or to ornament society, but to assert personal freedom under God, and to innovate for righteousness, leading the march toward better ages. It sought always to lay foundations, to build great walls, and then was ready to leave it to others to tone and color them and set the pictured glass in the windows.

This spirit, by no means dead in the land, though secular success may seem at times to have fostered or dissipated it; though a daintier culture may have made men insensitive, if not positively averse, to its austere dignity and power; though it may almost seem deluged and buried under the rush of foreign immigration, from lands whose manners and moral life it has not tainted. It will surely reappear, if too daring attempts are made on the ancient order and faith of the New England churches, or on that system of public schools which is to us a great inheritance; or if socialistic, anarchic theories try to minister to passion, to disturb public order, to conquer, to delude, and despoil the continent. In it is, as I believe, our assurance of the future. Without it our civilization is lost.

We want the same temper amid the modern world in which our personal

let has been cast, which has been in those who have stood in all their ages, against corruption in the church or in the state, with hearts that no more blanch than does the rock before the rush of the storm; the same temper which was in our fathers, 270 years ago, when they left whatever was beautiful at home in obedience to conscience, and faced without flinching the sea and the savage; when they sought not high things for themselves, and were joyfully ready to be stepping stones for others, if they might advance the kingdom of God; but when they gave to this New England a life which has moulded its rugged strength from that day to this, has made it a monument surpassing all others, and has made it a seminary of character and of power for all the land; a life, please God, which shall never be extinguished the stronger souls of men, till the earth itself shall have vanished like a dream!

NOT YOUR OWN.

By Rev. C. Sylvester Moore, A. M.

Text—"Ye are not your own."—1. Corinthians vi: 19.

I think there may be some who have received from the great Master on trust certain talents which they have been hiding in the earth, some who have let the seductions of home and comfort and ease prevent them using what they have received. They are letting their lives rust, and when Christ asks for those lives back again, they will be handed back soiled and tarnished with the filth and dirt and squalor of earth. Oh, friends, if you are letting your lives rust, remember you are abusing another's property, for you are not your own, you are bought with a price, even the precious blood of Christ.

Tonight, tomorrow, through the week, through the year, you will pray the prayer of that Jesus, and you will say, "Thine is the kingdom." But mean what you say! Thine Him as King indeed. Obey His edict, no one else's. Bow to His sceptre, and to no one else's; and give into His keeping, and no one else's, your life, your possessions, your all. "Behold, all things are yours, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours;" but, "Ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's."

RIO JANEIRO'S FINE WOMEN.

Beautiful and Attractive, They Are 300,000 Fewer than the Men.

"Some of the finest women that grow on this earth are to be found in Rio Janeiro," remarked Antonio H. Seabra, a merchant of that city, to a Washington Post man. Senor Seabra is wealthy and spends much of his time between his home city and Paris. He is now here with A. M. Campos to study conditions in the United States.

"The women in Rio are both beautiful and vivacious," he continued. "They are decidedly attractive in every way, and the fact that there are about 200,000 fewer of them than men in a total population of more than a million makes them all the more sought after. When there is so much competition among the men to win the woman the men strive harder for success and seek to make themselves more attractive. While our women are as vivacious as the Spanish women, their manner is more gentle. They have the wit of the French women, and are at the same time more constant. Family life among us is very delightful."

"The disproportion between the sexes is so great that I think it would be a good thing to import, say, 100,000 women from Boston, where there are many more women than men, and where, therefore, there are many old maids. Our soft, salubrious climate might serve to remind the intellectual daughters of Boston that they have hearts as well as minds."

"I know of no place outside Europe where life is so enjoyable as in Rio de Janeiro. It is more like Paris than any other place I know. Many theaters, which give the finest operatic productions, cafes and other places of amusement are to be found on every hand. Our ideas of success are quite different than in the United States, where a man throws his life away in order to amass a few more millions."

"In Brazil, when a man has made a fortune of perhaps half a million dollars, he lays aside the cares of business, resigns the chief place to the man next to him in authority, and gives up the remainder of his days to culture and refined enjoyment. You Americans would do well to cultivate a little more of that spirit."

Electric Polisher.

The increasing demand for high grade floor polishing has resulted in the introduction of an electric machine which is very efficient for use on large surfaces of tile, mosaic, and other floors of similar construction.

A six-wheel electric floor surface, all of the driving parts of which are completely enclosed and protected from grit and water is now manufactured. The electric motor used is of seven and a half horse-power capacity. The machine is designed to be self-propelling in either direction. Its rate of speed is fifteen feet per minute. It is operated from a seat at the front. The six grinding heads are thirteen inches in diameter and run at a speed of 200 revolutions per minute. The electrically driven grinders are so arranged as cover a track of thirty-three inches in width and the wheels are fitted with rubber tires to prevent marring or scratching the floor. The weight of the machine complete with its equipment of switching apparatus, steering gear and reversing handles together with the necessary starting rheostats and other electrical apparatus for controlling the electric mechanism, is about one ton.—Technical World Magazine.

A Long Way Off.

"Well, good-by," said the hostess. "You must come and see us some time when we get into our new home in the suburbs."

"I hadn't heard of that," replied Mr. Brown. "When are you going to move there?"

"Some time next summer," Philadelphia Press.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN IS WILLING TO RUN.

Declares in The Commonwealth He Is Ready to Accept Honor If Requested.

WILL NOT SEEK THE PLACE.

Prepared to Lend His Support to Any Other Candidate that the Democrats May Select.

William Jennings Bryan in the current issue of the Commonwealth, the paper owned and edited by him, announces his willingness to be the candidate of the Democratic party again, should he be called upon. However, he declares he will not seek the nomination. If the Democrats should decide that somebody else suits them better than he, he will be neither "disappointed nor disgruntled," he says. He insists that the



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

question of his availability be left to the rank and file of the people, rather than to a few so-called leaders.

He has received honors enough from the party, he says. He has been amply repaid by it for all he has done in its behalf. He will cheerfully serve in the ranks if another leader is chosen to make the fight. But should the party's choice fall on him his address is Lincoln, Neb., the dog is tied and his doorbell is in good working order.

GOTHAM BANKER A SUICIDE.

Deposed President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Concern Shoots Himself.

Charles Tracy Barney deposed president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, millionaire promoter, social leader, clubman and one of the best known men in New York City, shot himself in his mansion at 38th street and Park avenue.

It is largely to inability to endure the blot upon his business reputation which he feared would result from the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company that Mr. Barney's closest friends attribute his act. He had been at the head of the trust company for many years and had seen it grow from a comparatively obscure concern to one of the leading financial institutions of the city. Then, almost without warning, came the crash. The resignation of Mr. Barney as president of the Knickerbocker was accepted by the directors and the next day the great trust company, with obligations to its depositors amounting to nearly \$70,000,000, was forced to suspend payment. In the run, which lasted less than a day, the enormous total of \$8,000,000 was paid across the counters.

Not since the murder of Stanford White by Harry Thaw on the roof of Madison Square Garden has there been a greater sensation than that caused by the self-destruction of Mr. Barney. In business, social, club and hotel circles the suicide was the one absorbing topic of conversation.

Strike Blockers Now in Demand.

Now it is the "strike blocker" that is taking the place of the strike breaker in a secret campaign of the employers against the labor unions, according to the article by Allen Sangree in American Industries, organ of the National Manufacturers' Association. The newcomer is the man who, when an industrial crisis approaches in any line, joins a union, and by conferring with the employer and then the members of the union, learns the exact cause of the trouble. "To do this," says Sangree, "he must have the confidence of each, and to unionists, of course, his identity must not be revealed. He is the 'ounce of prevention.' Sangree goes on to say that within the last year strike-blocking concerns have been established in every industrial center of the country. The operatives number thousands, and already more than a dozen big strikes have been averted by them. Their efforts are directed by men who combine the abilities of detective and labor leader. The phrase of the professional blocker is 'reason rather than force.' Thomas J. Farrell of New York is credited with being the leader of the strike blockers. He says he believes in unions, but seeks merely to eliminate the opportunities for graft.

Told in a Few Lines.

A monument to Hansen is to be erected at Heidelberg.

French mints coined \$804,000 of Swiss coins during 1900.

The Persians have a different name for every day in the month.

Street car men of Yonkers are called thieves; all strike and tie up the whole system.

Grapes are still trodden with the bare feet in many of the vineyards of Spain and Italy.

Developments in Washington again proved assertions that Pacific cruise has no war meaning.

Editor Harden, who exposed vice in the Imperial court at Berlin, elected as he leaves court.

It will require \$31,641,323 to run the public schools of New York City for the year just beginning.

John Varick Howell has been selected to start a series of women's clubs on the isthmus of Panama.

William R. Hearst sued for criminal libel because of article connecting Chase and Hitchcock with scandal.

OKLAHOMA, FORTY-SIXTH STATE, ENTERS UNION.

Is the Richest, Most Populous and Most Promising of All Her Predecessors.

With the proclamation of President Roosevelt Saturday, notifying the world that a new State had been born, Oklahoma took her place in the sisterhood of Uncle Sam. The new State is the richest and most promising ever admitted to the American Union. She has half as many people as all the thirteen original States combined when they achieved their independence. By actual count of noses she has six times the population of any other State ever received at the time of admission into the Union. She has fifty times the amount of wealth that could be claimed by any of her predecessors at the beginning of their State life, and has, what not one of them could show, all the arts and sciences, the improvements and progress that go to make a highly civilized commonwealth, from wireless telegraphy to the skyscraper, from the telephone to chemical farming. More than a million and a half persons claim the new State as theirs, and it will not be long after the census is taken in 1910 before the 2,000,000-mark will be passed. All the old States have sent their best blood into Oklahoma to give it cosmopolitan life, and no matter where you are from, if you travel within its borders you will find your own people. The farmer from New England is raising cotton side by side with his northern crops; the Louisiana planter has taken a homestead and is growing alfalfa and wheat, and the Pennsylvanian and Ohioan are digging coal or boring for oil, while the Californian and Texan are gaining wealth from mills or railroads or electric plants. There are thrift and push and energy everywhere. If Oklahoma has any lax residents, they manage to conceal themselves, for the whole population seems on the move continually. Spots that were grassy prairies are bustling towns to-day; yesterday's towns are cities now; the hotels cannot build additions fast enough to accommodate the traveling public, and the railroads, strive as they may to add tracks and rolling stock to their equipment, are simply unable to keep up with the constantly growing volume of freight and passenger traffic.

Up-to-dateness seems to be the watchword of Oklahoma's people in the rural districts as well as in the populous cities. Every farmer has his windmill, gasoline engine or mechanical water power for supplying his house and out-buildings, and many own automobiles. Telephones bring them into close communication with the towns, and the rural free delivery bears daily mail to their doors. Oklahoma can raise anything which grows between the Canadian border and Florida and Texas. The cotton yield to the acre is greater than that in any other State or Territory in the Union.

After the proclamation declaring Oklahoma a full-fledged State the only thing remaining to be done to signify its being made a complete member of the Union will be the setting of its star in the flag. Under the law this can be accomplished until the Fourth of July, 1908.

Only three of the territories now remain, Alaska, Arizona and New Mexico. The probability is that one or both of these last-named will soon be admitted to the United States, and then every section of the country except Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines will be represented in the Senate.

Chadwick's Secret Out.
The Supreme Court at Pittsburg has made public the deposition of the late Cassie L. Chadwick, made while she was in prison, and which had been ordered sealed by a lower court. The opening of this paper was in connection with the suit of the administrator of the estate of W. C. Jutte, the Pittsburg coal operator, who committed suicide last year, against James W. Friend, as president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, for an accounting. Mrs. Chadwick said she had borrowed small amounts from Friend for a long time, simply the story of her own words, that Andrew Carnegie had put in trust for her as his relative. Then Friend had asked her to sign an agreement promising to turn over bonds valued at \$500,000, which she said were held by Mrs. Reynolds on a certain date, in consideration for which Friend let her have \$37,000. Mrs. Chadwick said that she had obtained altogether \$700,000 from Friend, and from Frank N. Hoffman, the vice president of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Christianity and National Life
In a contribution to the Contemporary Review of London, Sir W. M. Ramsey makes the contention that a nation cannot live without some real and profound hold on the supernatural. His argument is by reference to the decline of the Roman Empire. He reasons that, while the Christianity of Paul was crushed for the time being by the decrees of the Roman emperors, this policy of repression and massacre proved the destruction of the empire, while the religious principles which had been so bitterly antagonized became important factors in the political life as soon as freedom of thought and action began to spread over Europe.

Are Voting Machines Legal?

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has recently decided that the use of voting machines is not permissible under the constitution of the commonwealth. This decision has aroused no little comment, and has led to the assertion that if the machines are unconstitutional in Massachusetts they must be also in New York, and perhaps other States. It is pointed out, on the other hand, however, that this does not necessarily follow, as the fundamental law of Massachusetts is peculiar in its reference to the method in which the votes shall be cast.

One in 300 Insane.

According to the report of the New York State Commission on Lunacy, the total number of persons confined in institutions for the insane in that State is 29,375. This is a proportion of about one to every 300 of the population of the State. The percentage of insanity has been steadily on the increase since 1897. While the percentage of foreign born in the population is 25, the percentage of foreign born insane is 40. Insane patients of Irish and German ancestry are on the decrease, while those of Russian, Austrian-Hungarian and Italy are increasing.

WASHINGTON Gossip

Estimates of appropriations aggregating \$23,491,911 are made by Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, chief of engineers of the army, for fortification work during the fiscal year 1909. This contemplates work in the United States, Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It includes: Gun and mortar batteries, \$4,480,000; electrical installations at seacoast fortifications, \$1,000,000; sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses, \$3,478,500; searchlights for harbor defenses, \$1,000,000; experimental automobile torpedoes, \$100,000; seacoast batteries at Guantanamo, \$1,020,000; Honolulu and Pearl harbor, \$1,110,000; Manila, \$3,498,000, and installation of electric plants at these places and at Subig bay, \$502,902. The modern works of defense now constructed represent an expenditure of approximately \$28,000,000 for engineering work alone. For the engineer work involved the completion of the defenses recommended by the Taft board the estimate is \$16,062,412. Gen. Mackenzie's report deals also with the improvement of rivers and harbors. It submits estimates aggregating \$27,000,000 for the fiscal year 1909.

There is to be an epidemic of railway regulation legislation in the various legislatures throughout the United States during the coming winter. Last winter there was an epidemic of two-cent-a-mile fare laws. The New York public utilities law, for which Gov. Hughes is responsible, and which is very sweeping in its provisions, is likely to be used as a model. The officials of the New York Public Service Commission have been deluged with inquiries for information and applications for copies of the law from every corner of the country, and the fact that the railway managers in New York have accepted the extreme forms of regulations provided in that law will be used as an unanswerable argument against any opposition that may be raised elsewhere.

In a formal statement issued at Washington President Roosevelt said the result of the elections was "extremely gratifying," and that he had sent a letter of congratulation to Mr. Henry of San Francisco. The victory in New Jersey, he says, is just what happened there in the middle of the McKinley administration nine years ago. As compared with the elections next preceding the last Presidential, or in 1903, the Republicans have done better, thinks the President, considering especially the sweeping victory in Kentucky for the first time since the first McKinley vote. The result in Manhattan he finds to be due to purely local causes.

An important change in the regulations for acquiring homesteads on the public domain has been announced by Commissioner Ballinger of the general land office. As an additional precaution against fraud all persons making homestead entries on public lands after Nov. 1 will be required to prove actual residence on the land for four consecutive months before they will be permitted to "commute" the entries to obtain title by a cash payment. Heretofore the period of actual residence has been eight months. The ruling will not affect entries made prior to Nov. 1, 1907.

After a conference at the White House with Secretary Garfield of the Interior Department, Assistant Secretary Oliver of the War Department, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Leupp, the President decided to continue the policy of the Indian Bureau of furnishing the Indians an opportunity to work, and in case of their failure to take advantage of the opportunity, to leave them to their own resources. This is the result of the recent outbreak of a band of renegade Ute Indians now looted on the Cheyenne River Reservation in North Dakota.

DIE IN A FACTORY BLAST.
The Hercules nitroglycerin factory, located a mile and a half east of Bradner, Ohio, blew up with terrific force Wednesday morning. Only three employees were in the neighborhood when the explosion occurred, and two of these were killed. Nothing remains of the factory except a huge pit in the earth, showing where it was located. In Bradner no great damage was done, except to windows and mirrors, which were shattered by hundreds. One of the men killed met a terrible death. He was battered up by the explosion and fell among the debris, which caught fire, and he was burned to death. The shock of the explosion was felt at Upper Sandusky and other towns forty miles away.

A boiler in the basement of the new Eastman dormitory at East Greenwich, R. I., academy exploded in the night and partly wrecked the structure. Three young women students were severely injured. One entire end of the dormitory was blown out and the first floor was driven through the floor of the second story.

Secretary Willson in a speech at Syracuse, N. Y., points out splendid opportunities in abandoned farms of New England and New York.

Excluding about 80,000 small vessels, the commerce of the world is carried on by 20,000 vessels of a total tonnage of about 25,000,000.

Emma Goldman enjoying time in England, where she is allowed to talk as she pleases, across America in many ways.

Government's seizure of tobacco is taken as a warning to all "bad trusts" of a new line of attack on illegal combines.

Robert N. Carson, who died suddenly in a Philadelphia theater, leaves \$5,000,000 to found a school for orphan girls.

"IN GOD WE TRUST" IRREVERENT ON COIN

"Close to Sacrilege" President Tells Critics of Motto Omission from New Coins.

EXCITES "SPIRIT OF LEVITY."

Should Be Used Only in Reverence—Said for Monuments or Temples of Justice.

"In God We Trust" is to disappear forever from United States coins unless Congress acts contrary to the wishes of President Roosevelt, and the latter appeals to the people of the nation to prevent such action.

Mr. Roosevelt Wednesday came out squarely and decisively against having the sacred motto on money. He declares, in brief, that the inscription is a sacrilege when placed on filthy lucre, that it does positive harm and that it has been the cause of a great amount of irreverence.

If Congress compels him to do so, the President says he will restore the words immediately, but not until then will he do so. He assumes full responsibility for the omission on the new gold coins and shows the warmth of his convictions in the matter in a response to various ministers' associations which have addressed the executive on the subject.

Letter Sets Forth His Views.

In answer to one of the many protests received at the White House, President Roosevelt has written the following letter:

"When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law, and found there was no warrant therefor for putting 'In God We Trust' on the coins. As the custom, although without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should again be put on. Of course the matter of the law is absolutely in the hands of Congress and any direction of Congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed. At present, as I have said, there is no warrant in law for the inscription. My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins, or to use it in any kind of manner, not only does no good, but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentiment such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit. Any use which tends to cheapen it, and, above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted.

It is a motto which it is indeed well to have inscribed on our great national monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis; in short, wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon. But it seems to me eminently unwise to cheapen such a motto by use on coins, just as it would be to cheapen it by use on postage stamps or in advertisements.

As regards its use on the coinage we have actual experience by which to go. In all my life I have never heard any human being speak reverently of this motto on the coins or show any signs of its having appealed to any high emotion in him, but I have literally hundreds of times heard it used as an occasion of and incentive to the sneering ridicule which it is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase should excite.

If Congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect; but I very solemnly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country, will prevent any such action being taken.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Jumper Coverlet Cover.
The coverlet cover without any opening is a satisfactory one for wear beneath thin blouses, and here is a model that is eminently simple as well as attractive. It is designed to be drawn over the head in jumper style, and



PATTERN NO. 5760.

the fulness at the neck and the waist are regulated by means of beading threaded with ribbon. As a consequence there are no buttons and button holes to mar the design of the blouse worn over it. In this instance embroidered Swiss mullin is trimmed with Valenciennes lace, but lawn, batiste, Paris mullin, all the materials that are used for corset covers are correct for this one. The corset cover is made simply with front and back. There are shoulder and under arm seams and the beading is arranged over the neck and the arm-eyes edges and also over the waist line.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

Order Coupon.

No. 5760.

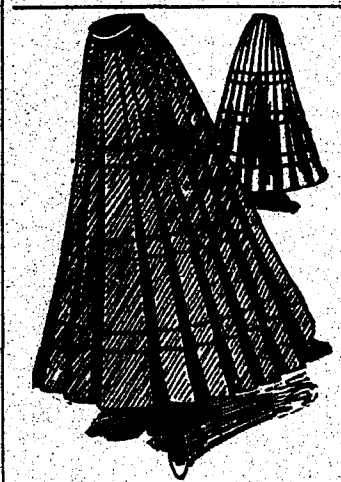
SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

Misses' Nine Gored Plaited Skirt.

The plaited skirt is always becoming to young girls, and just now it is in the very height of style. This one is seven gored, so making the least possible bulk over the hips, while it is abundantly full at the lower portion. In the illustration it is made of dark blue serge trimmed with bands of the material, stitched with beading silk, but the skirt is appropriate for almost every seasonable material. The skirt is cut in nine gores and is laid in



PATTERN NO. 5761.

backward turning plaits that are overlapped at the upper edge. The folds are arranged over it on indicated lines. There are inverted plaits at the back that are stitched flat.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly.

Order Coupon.

No. 5761.

SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

All Over the World.

At Fulbourn, England, the poor receive sixpence each for regular church attendance.

Great Britain is rich in mosses. There are 290 varieties found on the British Islands.

The county of London covers 75,442 acres, but the London police area is 43,421 acres.

The ratio of pauperism in London has risen from 21.8 per 1,000 in 1880 to 26.4 in 1905.

The Mexican government is giving attention to the problem of irrigating on a large scale.

In Swiss restaurants natives generally pay a few cents less for food or drink than tourists.

The value of diamonds as fancy stones can be materially increased by the action of radium.

The first circulating library belonged to Pamphilius, progenitor of Commodus, who lived in the third and fourth century A. D. He collected 50,000 volumes.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Infants and Children

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Sleep

Not Narcotic

Beware of cheap imitations

Facts: Castoria is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for infants and children. It is a vegetable preparation and does not contain any harmful ingredients. It is the kind you have always bought and bears the signature of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Arctic Region.

Explorers who penetrate the Arctic and Antarctic seas have a chance to observe one of the strangest phenomena in nature, that of smoke rising from the sea. Whenever the temperature falls to 15 degrees below zero clouds of steaming vapor ascend from the ocean to be immediately frozen into tiny particles of ice and dropped once more into the water.

The same thing takes place on land, the vapor rising from the snow and even from the bodies of the explorers themselves. In this case, however, the ice particles fall on the ground and make a weird rustling, like the swish of a silk dress.

At 40 degrees below zero the sap of trees is turned to ice, and the trunks burst asunder with a sharp report. These mysterious sounds and sights are awe inspiring to all who do not know their cause, and they may account for some of the strange tales that are told of the frozen north.

Natural light at sea is a much more common phenomenon. As the screw of a steamer churns the water under certain conditions you may see the waves glowing angrily where they have been disturbed. This is called phosphorescence, and scientists are not agreed as to its cause.

TRYING RASH 18 YEARS.

Girl's Rash Spread and Grew Worse Under Specialist's Care—Perfect Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"When my daughter was a baby she had a breaking out behind the ears. The doctor said that she would outgrow it, and it did get somewhat better until she was about fifteen years old, and after that she could get nothing that would drive it away. She was always applying something in the way of salves. It troubled her behind the knees, opposite the elbows, back of the neck and ears, under the chin, and then it got on the face. That was about three years ago. She took treatment with a specialist and seemed to get worse all the time. We were then advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, and now I don't see any breaking out. M. Curley, 11-19 Sixteenth St., Bay City, Mich., May 20, 1906."

A Remonstrance Story.

A lady who was his constant friend and benefactor begged Lord Beaconsfield to read Mallock's first book and say something about it. The prime minister replied, with a groan: "Ask me anything, dear lady, except this. I am an old man. Do not make me read your young friend's romances."

"Oh, but he would be a great accession to the Tory party, and a civil word from you would secure him forever."

"Oh, well, then, give me a pen and sheet of paper." And, sitting down in the lady's drawing room, he wrote: "Dear Mrs. — I am sorry that I cannot die with you, but I am going down to Hushdown for a week. Would that my solitude could be peopled by the bright creations of Mr. Mallock's fancy. Will that do for your young friend?"

As an appreciation of a book which one has not read this is perfect.

It's Born in 'Em.

Jones had married an orphan. Three months after their wedding day the first cloud passed over the honeymoon. He had complained about the cold soup and hot words passed between them. Finally the miserable bride could stand it no longer.

"I'm going to leave you!" she sobbed.

"I'm going to go back to the orphan asylum."—Detroit Free Press.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

75 "Guaranteed"

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER 1,000,000

PROHIBITION IS ISSUE IN THE SOUTH.

Wave of Reform Is Not Stayed as It Rushes Over Fair Dixie Land.

CHANGE BENEFITS NEGROES

William E. Curtis Writes of the Remarkable Impetus of Crusade Against Drink.

Prohibition is the only political issue in the South, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. The entire population is now lined up on one side or the other. There is no distinct prohibition party, but both of the old parties have put planks in their platforms advocating the abolition of the liquor traffic and at local elections the members of both are found voting for and against local option and prohibition.

The strongest argument in favor of prohibition is the imperative necessity of keeping whiskey out of the reach of the reckless, lawless colored element. That argument carried Georgia and is proving equally strong in other States, because it is believed that nearly all the crimes, the assaults that lead to lynchings, are due to whiskey.

Georgia has taken the lead in the movement. Great impetus was given to it by the race riots that occurred at Atlanta last spring and were provoked by drunken negroes.

Georgia has a general prohibition law, and the sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited throughout that State.

In Alabama a law has recently been passed authorizing each county to vote on the liquor question, and a large majority of the counties have already voted for prohibition. It is predicted that the next Legislature will pass a general prohibition law.

In Arkansas a similar law prevails, and sixty out of seventy-eight counties have adopted prohibition.

In Florida thirty out of forty-five counties have suppressed all saloons, and the Democratic party has declared for prohibition. This means the adoption of a general prohibition law at the next session of the Legislature.

In Kentucky—mirabile dictu—the sale of liquor is prohibited in all but four of the 110 counties of the State, and even in those every saloon is closed on Sunday.

In Louisiana seven-eighths of the counties are dry, and there is a law prohibiting what are called "jug trains." Before this law was passed recommendation trains used to run from cities and towns where liquor was sold into the "dry counties" on Saturdays so that thirsty citizens could buy a supply for Sunday.

Mississippi has had county local option for several years, and in sixty-eight out of seventy-five counties there are laws prohibiting not only the sale of liquor, but it must not be given away. A man may be sent to jail for inviting a visitor to take a drink with him in his own house. This law is actually evaded by placing the bottle and the glasses on the sideboard or the mantelpiece, where visitors can help themselves.

South Carolina has recently repealed the dispensary law and adopted county option instead, and it is expected that a general prohibition law will be passed at the next session of the Legislature.

In North Carolina Gov. Glenn, who is leader of the Democratic party, is also leader of the prohibition movement and is stumping the State in support of it.

In Tennessee liquor is sold in but three counties. Its sale is absolutely prohibited everywhere else, and the members of the next Legislature from other parts of the State will probably wipe out those wet spots at the next session.

In Texas two-thirds of the counties have adopted absolute prohibition and have made it unlawful to give away as well as to sell liquor, as in Mississippi. Prohibition is the principal issue of the campaign now in progress.

West Virginia has abolished the liquor traffic in thirty out of fifty-five counties, and prohibition is likely to be an issue in the next campaign.

Oklahoma, like Georgia, has passed a general prohibition law.

Prohibition has not made much headway in the State of Virginia so far, but the sentiment is growing, and the epidemic is likely to spread over the boundaries of the neighboring States without much delay.

Peruna a Tonic of Great Usefulness



HON. R. S. THARIN.

Hon. R. S. Tharin, Attorney at Law and Counsel for Anti-Trust League, writes from Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Having used *Peruna* for catarrhal disorders, I am able to testify to its great remedial excellence and do not hesitate to give it my emphatic endorsement and earnest recommendation to all persons affected by that disorder. It is also a tonic of great usefulness."

Mr. T. Barnet, West Ayler, Ontario, Ont., writes: "Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having a grippé. I took *Peruna* for two months, when I became quite well. I also induced a young lady, who was all run down and confined to the house, to take *Peruna*, and after taking *Peruna* for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring. I can recommend *Peruna* for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

PERUNA TABLETS.

Some people prefer to take tablets rather than to take medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain *Peruna* tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of *Peruna*. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of *Peruna*.

FEAT AS FUEL.

Germans Have Found a Method of Converting It Into Gas.

Germany has vast fields of peat, containing a large proportion of combustible material and it has worried the economists and scientists of the empire for years that the use of turf as fuel was steadily declining. This has been due, of course, to the superior qualities of coal and especially to the troublesome process of drying the peat to fit it for fuel after it had been cut.

Now, it is believed all the drawbacks have been overcome and there is going to be a serious boom in the use of turf for fuel for industrial purposes. Prof. A. Frank, of Charlottenburg, made the first step.

He proposed to utilize the peat by converting it into gas, and he demonstrated that for this purpose it was entirely unnecessary to dry it, water being in fact a principal ingredient in the up-to-date manufacture of gas for illuminating and heating purposes.

Next came Dr. N. Cargo, a colleague of Prof. Frank. He greatly improved the type of generator by which the gas is produced. He brought this to such perfection that in some experiments made with his apparatus at Stockton, England, coal dust, sawdust and peat containing 50 to 55 per cent in weight of water was turned into commercial gas, while valuable byproducts, including a large percentage of sulphate of ammonia, were secured from the peat.

The experiments to date indicate that from about 2,200 pounds of turf as cut about 87,500 feet of gas can be distilled, capable of developing 600 theorectical horse-power when used for mechanical purposes through the medium of a gas engine. The cost of cutting the turf is, of course, small, and if power plants are set up near the peat bogs the cost of moving the weight of water it produces can be utilized in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Several considerable plants are said to be contemplated in various parts of the country.

Not So Resourceful as Most Girls.

Evelyn—Some of our proverbs are so ridiculous. For instance, "where ignorance is bliss."

Ethel—What's the matter now?

Evelyn—Why, you know, Fred gave me my engagement ring last week and I simply can't find out how much it cost him.—Judge.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Also Have Things to Learn.

"For many years I have used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.

WESTERN CANADA A WINNER.

The Crop of 1907 Is an Excellent One—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Farmers Doing Well.

The interest that Western Canada has aroused for some years past is growing in intensity. The conditions of the crop of 1907 are such that results can be spoken of with some degree of certainty. The yield of grain will be about 80,000,000 bushels and the price the farmers will realize for it will be upwards of seventy million dollars. The oat crop was good in most places, and the crop of barley will be very remunerative. Those who know of the generally unsatisfactory conditions during the seeding, growing and ripening period in the United States during the past season will look with righteous distrust on any statement intended to give the impression that Western Canada conditions were so much different. Generally, they were not, but the conditions of a highly recuperative soil, long and continuous sunshine, are conditions possessed by Western Canada and not possessed by any other country on the continent.

That is why it is possible to record today a fairly successful crop, when in most other places the opposite is the case. The yield in all grain is less than last year, but the higher prices obtained more than offset any falling off in the yield. Take for instance the Province of Saskatchewan, the wheat crop will be worth \$21,135,000. Last year the same crop was 85 per cent larger and the quality better. The yield was worth \$24,000,000. Oats and barley are very important factors in all three central provinces. At Gladstone, Manitoba, returns from one farm were \$27 per acre from the wheat land, \$35 per acre from oats, and \$30 per acre from barley. The yield of wheat at Dauphin, Manitoba, was 20 to 24 bushels to the acre, but not of a very good grade, but the yield of barley in that section was good and so was the quality and price. At Meadow Lea, Manitoba, 15 to 20 bushels to the acre were threshed, bringing a round dollar on the market. At Oak Lake, Manitoba, on some fields where 21 bushels were expected, 12 and 15 was the result; others again where 20 was looked for gave 22 to 25. One special patch south of town on J. M. McFarlane's farm went as high as 30 bushels to the acre.

At Shebo, Saskatchewan, oats yielded from 50 to 65 bushels to the acre. Sam Wunder threshed 2,500 bushels from 40 acres. The sample is good and weighs well. At Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, W. Bibby threshed 97 bushels of oats to the acre, and two others were but little behind. Wheat here reached 55 bushels. At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, from a quarter section all in crop, Alex. McKinnon of Inglefield threshed an average of 28 bushels No. 1 Northern. J. J. Grant had 190 acres, yielding 6,000 bushels of the same grade. These illustrations taken from widely distant districts (and thousands of others could be produced) show that the year 1907 has not felt the serious effects from severe winter, late spring, or unfavorable conditions during the growing season that might have been anticipated. In order to learn more about this country write to the Canadian Government Agent, whose address appears elsewhere, and get a copy of the new *Last Best West*, which will be pleased to mail you free.

New Oil Fields.

Although the production of crude petroleum in America is making enormous strides every year, the bulk of this comes from new territories which yield heavy oils containing little or no spirit. In fact, the fields which have in the past supplied the world with petroleum spirit and high-class illuminating oils are, it is said, falling, so much so that the center of production is no longer in the Eastern States, but lies equally between the Gulf States and California. Recent work in the mid-continent fields shows, however, that there is a prospect of the supply of high-grade oils being increased.

VETERAN OF THREE WARS.

A Pioneer of Colorado and Nebraska.

Matthew Campbell, veteran of the Civil War and two Indian wars, and a pioneer of Colorado, now living at 218 East Nebraska street, Elko, Neb., says: "I had such pains in my back for long time that I could not turn in bed, and at times there was an almost total stoppage of the urine. My wife and I have both used Doan's Kidney Pills for what doctors diagnosed as advanced kidney trouble, and both of us have been completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McMurray Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lights Out!

An irascible sergeant, going his nightly round of the barracks in order to make sure that all lights had been extinguished, noticed that a window was illuminated. He roused the occupants of the room. "Put out that light," he ordered, "and be quick about it!"

"But it's moonlight," explained a private.

"I don't care what it is," roared the sergeant; "put it out!"—London Graphic.

An Unfortunate Interruption.

"George was just going to propose to me last night."

"And what happened?"

"A tire blew up, and then he couldn't think of anything else."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What Do You Eat at That Lunch Counter about the corner? They give you buttering, and the bread tastes of buttering.

"Spit! I know it, but the girl that serves them is a peacherine."

Your Wife, Mother or Sister

Can make Lozenges, Chastity and Custard pie better than the expert cook by using "OUR-PIE," as all the ingredients are in the package ready for immediate use. Each package, enough for six people, 10 cents. Order to-day from your grocer.

The finest of the world on only 5,000,000 persons, and more than one-third of them are in the British empire.

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value. During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to this respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, ulceration or inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising sick women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Nothing Too Good For the American People

There is NOTHING TOO GOOD for the American people—that's why we started to make Cascarets Candy Cathartic. The first box made its appearance in 1896, and the enthusiastic endorsement of the people has been bestowed upon Cascarets ever since.

The sale today is at the rate of OVER A MILLION BOXES A MONTH, proving that the American people recognize, that what is BEST FOR THEM is none too good.

Why this enormous patronage?

The answer is simple: Cascarets are pure, clean, sweet, mild, fragrant, harmless but effective little tablets for the treatment and cure of Constipation and all Bowel Troubles. They are put up in neat little enamel boxes, easy to buy, easy to carry (in vest-pocket or purse), easy to take and easy of action, always reliable, always the same, they "work while you sleep" and wake you up feeling fine in the morning.

They not only regulate the movement and stimulate the muscular walls of the bowels, but they keep the ENTIRE CANAL CLEAN and antiseptic, forcing out and destroying all disease germs that breed in the accumulated filth which promptly and regularly discharged. Therefore, they are a great preventive of disease, and may be taken continuously as a precautionary measure.

The new Pure Drug Act, adopted by Congress on June 20, 1906, and in effect January 1, 1907, is a GOOD LAW and means better and PURER drugs for the American People. We endorse it and will live up to it in SPIRIT and LETTER—an easy task, as we have always been actuated by the same principles and no changes are required in our formula or packaging.

We adopted OUR OWN PURE DRUG LAW in 1896 when the first box of Cascarets came on the market and have lived and worked and produced under it ever since.

Today when over a nearly 100,000,000 boxes sold, Cascarets STAND the greater in PURITY, QUALITY and MEDICINAL MERIT than any other preparation for Bowel trouble in all the world.

This should be a great argument for any one, to try Cascarets AT ONCE, and be healthier and happier for it. Some people have CHRONIC CONSTIPATION, and the horror derived from it; others have HABITUAL CONSTIPATION from carelessness and neglect. EVERYBODY has OCCASIONAL CONSTIPATION, which, if not promptly taken care of is liable to result in its degeneration into the worse forms and cause great suffering and perhaps death.

Cascarets, if taken patiently and regularly, will remedy all of these awful troubles, but if taken promptly at the very first sign of an irregularity of the bowels, will act as the FINEST PREVENTIVE ever discovered and will keep all the machinery running in good order.

We advise you to get a little 10c box of Cascarets TO-DAY and carry it in your purse or vest pocket. Take one when you feel anything unusual about your bowels. Your own druggist will sell you the little box, under GUARANTY of satisfaction or money refunded. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

\$25,000 Reward to any one who can prove W. L. Douglas shoes are made in the U. S. A. by the family, at all prices.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by men and women in all walks of life is that they are made of the finest materials, and are made by the best workmen in the world. They are made in the U. S. A. by the family, at all prices.

CAUTION! The genuine W. L. Douglas shoes are made in the U. S. A. by the family, at all prices. They are made in the U. S. A. by the family, at all prices.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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FREE PAXTINE

To convince any woman that Paxtine is a real health-giving medicine, we will send her a large bottle of Paxtine absolutely free of charge. All we ask is that she send us her name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE

is a new medicine, made in the U. S. A. by the family, at all prices. It is made in the U. S. A. by the family, at all prices.

Supplement to the Crawford Avalanche.

Grayling, Michigan, November 21, 1907.

PROCEEDINGS —OF THE— Board of Supervisors

—OF—
Crawford County.
OCTOBER SESSION 1907.
(Regular Session.)

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County, commenced and held at the court house in the village of Grayling, in said county on Monday the 14th day of October, 1907.

Board called to order by Supervisor Chalker, Chairman.

Roll called, the following members were present:

Beaver Creek—Chas. Silsby.
Frederic—Chas. Craven.
Grayling—John F. Hum.

Maple Forest—Wm. S. Chalker.
South Branch—Orlando F. Barnes.

On motion of Supervisor Hum, the report of the jail inspectors was received and placed on file.

Moved by Supervisor Barnes, that the recommendation contained in the Jail Inspectors report in regard to steel ceiling, for the jail, be referred to the building committee for consideration and report. Motion prevailed.

Moved by Supervisor Hum, that the following resolution be accepted and adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That, whereas the county holds title to the N E 1/4 of section 14 town 25 N. R. 1 West, acquired through foreclosure of a mortgage assigned to it by Charles M. Jackson, Esq. County Treasurer, and whereas through failure to keep up the taxes, the land has been deeded to the state under the tax homestead law, and the claim of the county will be lost, unless redeemed at once, and whereas the party Charles A. Cook has offered to pay the taxes, and pay the further sum of \$50.00 for a quit claim deed to the property, therefore be it resolved, that Orlando F. Barnes, supervisor of South Branch, be, and is hereby authorized to negotiate a sale to said Charles A. Cook for \$50.00, provided said Charles A. Cook shall pay all taxes that may be necessary to redeem said land. Motion prevailed resolution.

On motion of Supervisor Silsby, the board adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

W. S. CHALKER,
J. J. NIEDERER, Chairman.
Deputy County Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, Oct. 15, '07.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Full Board present. Supervisor Chalker in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The board then proceeded to audit bills.

Moved by Supervisor Hum, that the board adjourn until 1 o'clock, this afternoon. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Oct. 15, '07.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Full Board present. Supervisor Chalker in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Bills read by the clerk.

Moved and supported, that the report of the committee on claims and accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion prevailed.

REPORT.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Your Committee on Claims and Accounts respectfully submits the following as their report, recommending the allowance of the several amounts as given below, and that the Clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same, except bill No. 43:

Cl'm'd. All'd.

1. C. W. Amidon, jury \$ 2.00 \$ 2.00

2. " fees 42.20 42.20

3. " labor 5.00 5.00

4. E. W. Brink, abs 21.40 21.40

5. E. Brown, meals 2.50 2.50

6. L. Colleen, " 8.00 8.00

7. J. J. Colleen, c fees 31.82 31.82

8. Doubleday Bros. Co., Co. treas. supplies 38.00 37.25

9. " ass. rolls 18.00 17.64

10. " reg. record 40.00 39.20

11. " can jour 9.75 9.56

12. " dent record 9.50 9.31

13. " legal blanks 3.60 3.53

14. " " 1.32 1.30

15. " nat docket 15.00 14.70

16. " legal blanks 14.10 13.82

17. R. W. Forbes, labor 4.25 4.25

18. W. Fairbairn, " 8.00 8.00

19. " " 2.00 2.00

20. Gregory, Mayor & Thon Co., of sup 33.65 32.98

21. " pens 1.00 .98

22. " of sup 12.65 12.40

23. " rec of deeds 20.00 19.60

24. Gray, Elec. Co. lights 6.81 6.82

25. " " 6.86 6.86

26. " " 5.58 5.58

27. " " 5.10 5.10

28. " " 4.58 4.58

29. W. Havens, den jury 2.00 2.00

30. J. Hannah, co, can ser 4.00 4.00

31. J. A. Ingalls, exam 26.00 26.00

32. " " 12.00 12.00

33. J. Johnson Co., flag 11.50 11.50

34. Illing Bros. & Everard plates 2.70 2.65

35. " " proba. re 30.00 29.40

36. " " legal bla 5.40 5.30

37. E. LaDuke, labor 1.00 1.00

38. G. Mahon, co can ser 4.00 4.00

39. E. McElroy, dra jury 2.00 2.00

40. C. O. McCullough, co canvasser 4.00 4.00

41. E. Oake, labor 25.17 25.17

42. E. R. Patterson, sup 4.31 4.22

43. E. McDonald & Backus, a 7.56 7.41

44. " " 10.06 9.86

45. J. H. Shultz, sup 7.75 7.53

46. " " 8.75 8.53

47. W. S. H. Co., mdae .80 .80

48. " " .75 .75

49. " " .80 .80

50. " " 22.00 22.00

51. " " 15.00 15.00

52. E. Tremblay, ser 3.10 3.10

53. E. Shultz, elec sup 9.31 9.31

54. E. Shultz, Co. lights 7.28 7.28

55. J. Colleen, con fees 4.10 2.70

56. Niederer, ex chg 1.00 1.00

57. " d other fees 15.00 15.00

58. Niederer, j fees 69.70 69.70

59. " printing 106.10 106.10

On motion of Supervisor Hum, the board adjourned until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Oct. 17, '07.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Full Board present. Supervisor Chalker in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Hum, that the board take a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon in compliance with a special order of business as ordered in yesterday's proceedings. Motion prevailed.

At 4 o'clock p. m. Board called to order.

Supervisor Chalker in the chair.

On motion of Supervisor Hum, the board adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

W. S. CHALKER,
J. J. NIEDERER, Chairman.
Deputy County Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, Oct. 18, '07.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Full Board present. Supervisor Chalker in the chair.

Report of the county treasurer as reported back for record, to wit:

Grayling, Michigan, October 10, 1907.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit a report of the financial condition of the county, as shown by the records in this office from January 1, 1907, to and including September 30, 1907.

W. JORGENSEN, County Treasurer.

Cash Account.

1907. Dr. 1907. Cr.

Jan 1. To bal on hand \$ 5,773.42 Jan 31. Co orders paid \$ 1,510.29

" 30. " State tax coll 2,279.26 " " Poor orders paid 213.77

" " County tax coll 3,635.99 " " Jurors and witness 104.12

" " Town " 222.77 " " Miscell 3,316.21

" " Miscell " 38.76 " " Balance on hand 6,805.81

Total \$11,950.20 Total \$11,950.20

Feb 1. To bal on hand \$ 6,805.81 Feb 28. Co orders paid \$ 602.31

" 28. " State tax coll 16.09 " " Poor orders paid 69.84

" " County tax coll 16.23 " " Jurors and witness 17.06

" " Town tax coll 32.19 " " Miscell 2,249.32

" " Miscell 6,425.96 " " Bal on hand 10,357.85

Total \$13,296.38 Total \$13,296.38

Mar 1. To bal on hand \$10,357.85 Mar 31. Co orders paid \$ 643.03

" 31. " State tax coll 614.85 " " Poor orders paid 50.75

" " Co tax coll 992.45 " " Jurors and wit paid 7.14

" " Town tax coll 549.22 " " Miscell orders paid 46.89

" " Miscell tax coll 44.05 " " Bal on hand 11,810.59

Total \$12,558.40 Total \$12,558.40

Apr 1. To bal on hand \$11,810.59 Apr 30. Co orders paid \$ 1,260.64

" 30. " State tax coll 40.74 " 30. Poor orders paid 152.62

" 30. " Co tax coll 46.05 " 30. Jur and wit ord pd 34.28

" 30. " Town tax coll 178.51 " 30. Miscell orders pd 15.80

" 30. " Miscell tax coll 5,940.00 " 30. Bal on hand 16,572.55

Total \$18,015.89 Total \$18,015.89

May 1. To bal on hand \$16,572.55 May 31. Co orders paid \$ 331.23

" 31. " State tax coll 197.14 " 31. Poor orders paid 47.00

" 31. " Co tax coll 136.36 " 31. Jur and wit ord pd 159.40

" 31. " Town tax coll 328.77 " 31. Miscell orders paid 7.92

" 31. " Miscell tax coll 4,183.35 " 31. Bal on hand 20,872.62

Total \$21,418.17 Total \$21,418.17

June 1. To bal on hand \$20,872.62 June 30. Co orders paid \$ 300.55

" 30. " State tax coll 15.44 " 30. Jur and wit ord pd 13.00

" 30. " Co tax coll 24.12 " 30. Miscell orders pd 6,369.06

" 30. " Town tax coll 111.44 " 30. Bal on hand 14,342.01

" 30. " Miscell tax coll 1.00 " " " 14,342.01

Total \$21,024.62 Total \$21,024.62

July 1. To bal on hand \$14,342.01 July 31. Co orders paid \$ 625.62

" 31. " State tax coll 12.13 " 31. Poor orders paid 150.51

" 31. " Co tax coll 21.84 " 31. Jur and wit ord pd 5.48

" 31. " Town tax coll 87.11 " 31. Miscell orders pd 3,484.00

" 31. " Miscell tax coll 7.50 " 31. Bal on hand 10,177.98

Total \$14,470.59 Total \$14,470.59

Aug 1. To bal on hand \$10,177.98 Aug 31. Co orders paid \$ 441.23

" 31. " State tax coll 6.09 " 31. Poor orders paid 57.42

" 31. " Co tax coll 9.83 " 31. Jur and wit ord pd 3.14

" 31. " Town tax coll 41.50 " 31. Bal on hand 9,733.61

Total \$10,235.40 Total \$10,235.40

Sept 1. To bal on hand \$9,733.61 Sept 30. Co orders pd \$ 467.81

" 30. " State tax coll 13.49 " 30. Poor orders paid 146.16

" 30. " Co tax coll 16.33 " 30. Jur and wit ord pd 139.30

" 30. " Town tax coll 38.96 " 30. Miscell orders pd 2,473.19

" 30. " Miscell tax coll 2,634.84 " 30. Bal on hand 9,210.77

Total \$12,437.23 Total \$12,437.23

Contingent Fund.

1907. Dr. 1907. Cr.

Jan 31. To poor fund \$1,000.00 Jan 1. By bal on hand \$2,726.22

" 31. " Co orders paid 1,510.29 " 31. " Tax coll 3,635.99

" 31. " Jur and wit ord pd 104.12 " 31. " Refun C Peterson 8.00

" 31. " Express order pd 2.00 " 31. " Jur & wit fees 5.76

" 31. " Det houses cor. pd 35.25 " " " " " " "

" 31. " Bal on hand 3,724.31 " " " " " " "

Total \$6,376.97 Total \$6,376.97

Feb 28. To Co ord pd \$ 602.31 Feb 1. By bal on hand \$3,624.31

" 28. " Jur and wit pd 17.06 " 28. " Tax collected 16.23

" 28. " Express paid 1.30 " 28. " Tax 4 qtr state 6,420.96

" 28. " State paid 2,228.02 " " " " " " "

" 28. " Bal on hand 7,312.81 " " " " " " "

Total \$10,161.50 Total \$10,161.50

Mar 31. To co orders paid \$ 643.03 Mar 1. By bal on hand \$7,312.81

" 31. " Jur & wit ord pd 7.14 " 31. " Tax collected 2,228.02

" 31. " Miscell ord pd 46.89 " 31. " State " " " " " "

" 31. " South Branch pd 216.79 " " " " " " "

" 31. " Beaver Creek pd 2,963.58 " " " " " " "

" 31. " Grayling paid 687.16 " " " " " " "

" 31. " Maple Forest pd 432.49 " " " " " " "

" 31. " Frederic paid 40.22 " " " " " " "

" 31. " Bal on hand 5,495.68 " " " " " " "

Total \$10,533.28 Total \$10,533.28

Apr 30. To co orders paid \$1,260.64 Apr 1. By bal on hand \$5,495.98

" 30. " Jur and wit pd 14.28 " 30. " Tax collected 46.05

" 30. " Miscell ord paid 15.80 " 30. " Liquor license 2,970.00

" 30. " Bal on hand 7,221.31 " " " " " " "

Total \$8,512.03 Total \$8,512.03

May 31. To co orders paid \$ 331.23 May 1. By bal on hand \$7,221.31

" 31. " Jur and wit pd 159.40 " 31. " Cash C Johnson 10.00

" 31. " Miscell orders pd 7.92 " 31. " State tax 1st qtr 1,979.85

" 31. " Bal on hand 9,343.97 " 31. " Liquor license 495.00

" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

Total \$9,842.52 Total \$9,842.52

June 30. To South Branch pd \$ 361.55 June 1. By bal on hand \$9,343.97

" 30. " Beaver Creek pd 369.62 " 30. " Tax collected 24.12

" 30. " Grayling paid 231.43 " 30. " Chgd to towns 17.78

" 30. " Maple Forest pd 329.15 " " " " " " "

" 30. " Frederic paid 300.55 " " " " " " "

" 30. " To orders paid 30.13 " " " " " " "

" 30. " Jur and wit ord pd 13.00 " " " " " " "

" 30. " Miscell ord pd 59.59 " " " " " " "

" 30. " Bal on hand 7,632.33 " " " " " " "

Total \$9,385.87 Total \$9,385.87

order. Supervisor Chalker in the chair.

On motion of Supervisor Hum, the board adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

W. S. CHALKER,
J. J. NIEDERER, Chairman.
Deputy County Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, Oct. 18, '07.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Full Board present. Supervisor Chalker in the chair.

Report of the county treasurer as reported back for record, to wit:

Grayling, Michigan, October 10, 1907.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit a report of the financial condition of the county, as shown by the records in this office from January 1, 1907, to and including September 30, 1907.

W. JORGENSEN, County Treasurer.

Cash Account.

1907. Dr. 1907. Cr.

Jan 1. To bal on hand \$ 5,773.42 Jan 31. Co orders paid \$ 1,510.29

" 30. " State tax coll 2,279.26 " " Poor orders paid 213.77

" " County tax coll 3,635.99 " " Jurors and witness 104.12

" " Town " 222.77 " " Miscell 3,316.21

" " Miscell " 38.76 " " Balance on hand 6,805.81

Total \$11

1907.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
Jan 31. To bal on hand	\$935.48	Jan 1. By bal on hand	\$935.48
		31. " Tax collected	15.44
Total	\$935.48	Total	\$935.48
Feb 28. To bal on hand	\$947.61	Feb 1. By bal on hand	\$947.61
		31. " Tax collected	12.13
Total	\$947.61	Total	\$947.61
Mar 31. To bal on hand	\$967.19	Mar 1. By bal on hand	\$967.19
		31. " Tax collected	6.09
		31. " " " "	13.49
Total	\$967.19	Total	\$967.19

1907.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
Jan 31. To orders paid	\$ 20.00	Jan 1. By bal on hand	\$139.07
31. " Bal on hand	120.11	31. " Tax collected	1.04
Total	\$140.11	Total	\$140.11
Feb 28. To orders paid	\$ 20.00	Feb 1. By bal on hand	\$120.11
28. " Bal on hand	100.11		
Total	\$120.11	Total	\$120.11
Mar 30. To bal on hand	\$102.21	Mar 1. By balance	\$100.11
		31. " Tax collected	2.10
Total	\$102.21	Total	\$102.21
June 30. To bal on hand	\$105.23	Apr 1. By bal on hand	\$102.21
		June 30. " Tax collected	3.02
Total	\$105.23	Total	\$105.23
Sept 30. To bal on hand	\$108.74	July 1. By bal on hand	\$105.23
		Sept 30. " Tax collected	3.51
Total	\$108.74	Total	\$108.74

1907.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
May 31. To bal on hand	\$2,227.50	Apr 30. By liquor license	\$1,980.00
		May 31. " " "	247.50
Total	\$2,227.50	Total	\$2,227.50
July 9. To Village Treas	\$2,227.50	June 1. By bal on hand	\$2,227.50
Total	\$2,227.50	Total	\$2,227.50

1907.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
Jan 31. To town treas	\$1,263.14	Jan 1. By bal on hand	\$1,263.14
21. " bal on hand	4.55	31. " Tax collected	4.55
Total	\$1,267.69	Total	\$1,267.69
Feb 28. To bal on hand	\$10.04	Feb 1. By bal on hand	\$4.55
		28. " Tax collected	5.49
Total	\$10.04	Total	\$10.04
Mar 31. To chgd by A G	\$921.14	Mar 1. By bal on hand	\$10.04
31. " Soldiers relief fund	24	31. " Tax collected	220.49
31. " Balance	447.08	31. " " State 3 qtr	225.65
		31. " " Land sale	812.28
Total	\$1,268.46	Total	\$1,268.46
Apr 30. To bal on hand	\$462.92	Apr 1. By bal on hand	\$447.08
		30. " Tax collected	15.84
Total	\$462.92	Total	\$462.92
May 8. To state tax 1906	\$185.25	May 1. By bal on hand	\$462.92
8. " County tax	295.90	8. " State tax	102.90
21. " Bal on hand	519.36	8. " County tax	165.18
		8. " Delinquent tax	82.35
		8. " County tax	130.72
		31. " Tax collected	18.74
		31. " sales	37.70
Total	\$1,000.51	Total	\$1,000.51
June 30. To tax chgd by A G	\$ 4.75	June 1. By balance	\$519.36
30. " Soldiers R F	38	30. " Tax collected	2.15
30. " Town treas	447.08	30. " " A G	49.98
30. " Bal on hand	432.02	30. " state tax homestead	311.55
		30. " Library money	1.17
Total	\$884.23	Total	\$884.23
July 1. To bal on hand	\$433.11	July 1. By bal on hand	\$432.02
		31. " Tax collected	1.09
Total	\$433.11	Total	\$433.11
Aug 31. To bal on hand	\$437.35	Aug 1. By balance	\$433.11
		31. " Tax collected	4.24
Total	\$437.35	Total	\$437.35
Sept 30. To chgd back A G	\$ 21.38	Sept 1. By balance	\$437.35
30. " Soldiers R	21	30. " Tax collected	1.51
30. " Town treas	432.02	30. " " by A G	131.82
30. " Bal on hand	161.26	30. " Sale tax homest'd	44.19
Total	\$614.87	Total	\$614.87
		Oct 1. Balance on hand	\$161.26

1907.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
Jan 31. To town treas	\$1,303.53	Jan 1. To bal on hand	\$1,353.53
31. " Soldiers R	03	31. " Tax collected	213.77
31. " bal on hand	5.10		
Total	\$1,308.66	Total	\$1,308.66
Feb 28. To bal on hand	\$10.77	Feb 1. By bal on hand	\$5.10
		28. " Tax collected	5.67
Total	\$10.77	Total	\$10.77
Mar 31. To Soldiers R	\$.43	Mar 1. By bal on hand	\$ 10.77
31. " Bal on hand	2,026.97	31. " Tax collected	53.05
		31. " " A G 4th qtr	60.99
		31. " State tax land	2,902.59
Total	\$3,027.40	Total	\$3,027.40
Apr 30. To bal on hand	\$3,061.59	Apr 1. By bal on hand	\$3,026.97
		30. " Tax collected	34.62
Total	\$3,061.59	Total	\$3,061.59
May 31. To State tax	\$131.61	May 1. By bal on hand	\$3,062.59
31. " County tax	210.40	9. " cash by state tax	88.12
31. " Bal on hand	3,106.95	9. " " co "	140.04
		9. " return del a tax	43.49
		9. " " co "	70.36
		9. " Tax collected	33.10
		9. " " sale	12.26
Total	\$3,448.96	Total	\$3,448.96
June 30. To Soldiers relief	\$.55	June 1. By bal on hand	\$3,106.95
30. " Town treasurer	3,026.96	30. " Tax collected	15.85
30. " Bal on hand	473.24	30. " " by A G 1 qtr	33.71
		30. " " homestead land	335.91
		30. " Library	8.28
Total	\$3,500.73	Total	\$3,500.73
July 31. To bal on hand	\$475.73	July 1. By bal on hand	\$473.24
		31. " Tax collected	2.49
Total	\$475.73	Total	\$475.73
Aug 31. To bal on hand	\$476.92	Aug 1. By bal on hand	\$475.73
		31. " Tax collected	1.19
Total	\$476.92	Total	\$476.92
Sept 30. To chgd to town	\$ 4.38	Sept 1. By bal on hand	\$476.92
30. " Soldiers relief	37	30. " Tax collected	314.82
30. " Town treasurer	473.24		
30. " Bal on hand	313.74		
Total	\$791.75	Total	\$791.75
		Oct 1. To bal on hand	\$312.74

1907.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
Jan 31. To town treasurer	\$299.77	Jan 1. To bal on hand	\$299.77
31. " Soldiers relief	.29	31. " Tax collected	21.60
31. " Bal on hand	21.31		
Total	\$321.37	Total	\$321.37
Feb 28. To bal on hand	\$29.27	Feb 1. By bal on hand	\$21.31
		28. " tax collected	7.96
Total	\$29.27	Total	\$29.26
Mar 31. To tax chgd to t'n	\$ 6.67	Mar 1. By bal on hand	\$ 29.27
31. " Soldiers relief	.50	31. " Tax collected	133.89
31. " Bal on hand	849.82	31. " " And Gen	36.44
		31. " state tax land	637.39
Total	\$856.99	Total	\$856.99
Apr 30. To bal on hand	\$954.34	Apr 1. By bal on hand	\$849.82
		30. " Tax collected	104.52
Total	\$954.34	Total	\$954.34
May 1. To state tax 1906	\$1,236.94	May 31. By bal on hand	\$ 954.34
31. " county tax 1906	1,984.35	31. " Cash state tax	1,075.25
31. " bal on hand	1,021.29	31. " " county	1,723.43
		31. " returned del	161.69
		31. " " co del	260.92
		31. " tax roll del	47.33
		31. " tax sale	19.62
Total	\$4,242.58	Total	\$4,242.58
June 30. To tax chgd to t'n A G	\$ 7.56	June 1. By bal on hand	\$1,021.29
30. " Soldiers relief	1.23	30. " Tax collected	15.44
30. " town treasurer	856.49	30. " tax A G 1st qtr	24.12
30. " Bal on hand	489.32	30. " state homestead	86.07
		30. " library	50.24
Total	\$1,354.60	Total	\$1,354.60
July 31. To bal on hand	\$570.91	July 1. By bal on hand	\$489.32
		31. " Tax collected	81.59
Total	\$570.91	Total	\$570.91
Aug 31. To bal on hand	\$599.25	Aug 1. By bal on hand	\$570.91
		31. " Tax collected	28.34
Total	\$599.25	Total	\$599.25
Sept 30. To tax chgd to t'n a g	\$ 89.27	Sept 1. By bal on hand	\$599.25
30. " soldiers relief	1.75	30. " Tax collected	23.05
30. " town treasurer	489.32	30. " tax by And Gen	558.89
30. " Bal on hand	962.86	30. " sale state hd land	371.01
Total	\$1,552.20	Total	\$1,552.20
		Oct 1. By bal on hand	\$962.86

1907.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
Jan 31. To town treasurer	\$392.52	Jan 1. By bal on hand	\$392.52
31. " soldiers relief	.14	31. " Tax coll	24.09
31. " Bal on hand	23.95		
Total	\$416.61	Total	\$416.61
Feb 28. To bal on hand	\$29.72	Feb 1. By bal on hand	\$23.95
		28. " Tax collected	5.77
Total	\$29.72	Total	\$29.72
Mar 31. To tax chgd by A G	\$ 4.34	Mar 1. By bal on hand	\$ 29.72
31. " soldiers relief	.78	31. " Tax collected	103.71
31. " Bal on hand	565.14	31. " And Gen 4 qtr	170.99
		31. " state homestead land	265.84
Total	\$570.26	Total	\$570.26
Apr 30. To bal on hand	\$598.00	Apr 1. By bal on hand	\$565.14
		30. " Tax collected	22.86
Total	\$598.00	Total	\$598.00
May 31. To state tax 1906	\$411.00	May 1. By bal on hand	\$598.00
31. " county tax 1906	658.20	31. " Cash state tax	351.95
31. " Bal on hand	748.02	31. " county tax	565.48
		31. " red del state	50.05
		31. " " county	92.72
		31. " Tax collected	55.66
		31. " Sale	104.36
Total	\$1,817.22	Total	\$1,817.22
June 30. To tax chgd to t'n a g	\$ 5.47	June 1. By bal on hand	\$748.02
30. " soldiers relief	.67	30. " Tax collected	41.77
30. " town treas	565.14	30. " state tax land	170.74
30. " bal on hand	560.61	30. " library	12.46
		30. " tax coll And Gen	158.90
Total	\$1,131.89	Total	\$1,131.89
July 31. To bal on hand	\$560.61	July 1. By bal on hand	\$560.61
		31. " By bal on hand	\$560.61
Aug 31. To bal on hand	\$566.17	31. " Tax collected	5.56
Total	\$566.17	Total	\$566.17
Sept 1. To tax chgd to t'n a g	\$ 24.16	Sept 1. By bal on hand	\$566.17
1. " soldiers relief	.76	30. " tax coll	8.25
16. " town treas	560.61	30. " and gen	130.12
30. " bal on hand	267.97	30. " sale tax hd land	148.96
Total	\$853.50	Total	\$853.50
		Oct 1. By bal on hand	\$267.97

1807.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
Jan 1. To bal on hand.	\$ 12.58	Jan 1. By tax collected	\$167.40
31. " soldiers relief	.58		
31. " Bal on hand	154.24		
Total	\$167.40	Total	\$167.40
Feb 28. To bal on hand	\$161.64	Feb 1. By bal on hand	\$154.24
		28. " Tax collected	7.40
Total	\$161.64	Total	\$161.64
Mar 31. To soldiers relief	\$.15	Mar 1. By bal on hand	\$161.64
31. " bal on hand	239.79	31. " Tax coll	38.08
		31. " " by aud gen	5.59
		31. " sale state tax land	34.63
Total	\$239.94	Total	\$239.94
Apr 31. To bal on hand	\$1,230.46	Apr 1. By bal on hand	\$239.79
		31. " Tax coll	.67
		31. " liquor license	990.00
Total	\$1,330.46	Total	\$1,230.46
May 11. To state tax	\$1,161.15	May 1. By bal on hand	\$1,230.46
11. " county tax	1,860.50	31. " cash state tax	1,135.31
31. " bal on hand	1,477.96	31. " " co "	1,618.74
		31. " ret del state tax	25.84
		31. " " co "	41.76
		31. " liquor license	247.50
Total	\$4,499.61	Total	\$4,499.61
June 30. To town treas	\$ 239.79	June 1. By bal on hand	\$1,477.96
30. " soldiers relief	.32	30. " Tax coll	22.17
30. " Bal on hand	1,326.50	30. " sale state hd land	45.98
		30. " library	20.40
Total	\$3,126.51	Total	\$1,566.51
July 7. To town treas	\$1,237.50	July 1. By bal on hand	\$1,326.50
31. " bal on hand	90.94	31. " Tax coll	1.94
Total	\$1,328.44	Total	\$1,328.44
Aug 31. To bal on hand	\$93.11	Aug 1. By bal on hand	\$90.94
		31. " Tax collected	2.17
Total	\$93.11	Total	\$93.11
Sept 1. To tax chgd town	\$ 22.15	Sept 30. To bal on hand	\$93.11
30. " soldiers relief	.42	30. " Tax coll	6.15
30. " town treas	89.00	30. " " by aud gen	4.80
30. " bal on hand	307.85	30. " sale state hd ld	215.11
Total	\$419.42	Total	\$419.42
		Oct 1. By bal on hand	\$307.85

1907.	Dr.	1907.	Cr.
Jan 31. Cash account	\$6,805.81	Jan 31. Contingent fund	\$3,744.31
		31. " Poor fund	369.28
		31. " Institute fund	5.50
		31. " Library fund	25.00
		31. " Soldiers relief fund	120.11
		31. " State fund	2,779.26
		31. " Hunters license fund	73.20
		31. " Beaver Creek town	5.10
		31. " Grayling township	21.31
		31. " South branch town	4.56
		31. " Maple Forest town	23.95
		30. " Frederic township	154.24
Total	\$6,805.81	Total	\$6,805.81
Feb 28. Cash account	\$10,357.85	Feb 28. Contingent fund	\$7,312.81
		28. " Poor fund	296.44
		28. " Library fund	30.00
		28. " Institute fund	5.50
		28. " State fund	2,295.35
		28. " Hunters license	73.20
		28. " Soldiers relief fund	100.11
		28. " South Branch town	10.04
		28. " Beaver Creek town	10.77
		28. " Grayling township	29.72
		28. " Maple Forest town	29.72
		28. " Frederic township	161.64
Total	\$10,357.85	Total	\$10,357.85
Mar 31. Cash account	\$11,810.59	Mar 31. Contingent fund	\$5,495.96
		31. " Poor fund	244.69
		31. " Library fund	64.55
		31. " Institute fund	15.00
		31. " State fund	683.16
		31. " Hunters license fund	73.20
		31. " Soldiers relief fund	102.21
		31. " South Branch town	447.08
		31. " Beaver Creek town	3,026.97
		31. " Grayling township	849.82
		31. " Maple Forest town	565.14
		31. " Frederic township	239.79
Total	\$11,810.59	Total	\$11,810.59

